

NEWS BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

AFRICA RIVAL AMERICA.

Sir Alfred Jones Discusses Cotton-Producing Possibilities of Dark Continent.

INDUSTRY ALREADY STARTED.

English Expert Thinks It Will Not Be Many Years Till United States Will Need All Her Own Cotton.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Sir Alfred Jones, K. C. M. G., a leading Liverpool merchant and president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, foresees the day when America will cease to supply Lancashire with cotton and when the United States may even have to look to West Africa for her own needs.

Sir Alfred Jones, in an interview with a Manchester correspondent, said: "For three years I have been studying the question of producing cotton. America will soon want all the cotton she grows. Her population is increasing and her consumption of cotton is increasing in proportion."

"About ten years ago America produced, say 7,000,000 bales of cotton and Great Britain took half of it."

"Now America produces 11,000,000 bales and Britain takes no more than she did ten years ago. This is a fact that startled me and showed me it was absolutely necessary we should stir ourselves and make some effort to provide a supply of cotton from other sources."

"I got word from America and sent it out to all the colonies. Then the British Cotton-Growing Association was started and the result of the association's work has been far more satisfactory than even I anticipated. The whole of the West African colonies and the West Indies have been made to take a deep interest in the question of raising cotton and are working exceedingly well."

"Mr. Chamberlain, as usual, afforded us every facility, even to the extent of carrying cotton free of charge on the railways, and the elder Demeter lines are carrying it across the seas to England gratuitously."

"Up to the present the cotton has been coming unimpeded, but now have been imposed in all the colonies and we have received word that all the cotton was being 'shut out.'"

In reply to a question as to the value of this cotton, Sir Alfred said: "It is fetching very fair prices. In the Liverpool market the price in fact is equal to that obtained for American cotton."

"The possibilities of Africa as a cotton-producing country cannot well be over-estimated. There are vast tracts of land in Africa which are well adapted for the raising of cotton. I believe the scheme to be one of the greatest movements ever started."

"America may yet have to look to West Africa for her cotton supply, because I believe cotton will be produced more cheaply in West Africa than in the United States."

HUTCHINSON SAYS HIS REMARKS WERE COMPLIMENTS

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Mr. Horace Hutchinson, a noted amateur golfer, replies this week to the charge of American criticism made upon a recent article of his on the ethics of golf in the United States.

"Americans, I believe," writes Mr. Hutchinson playfully according to the letter of the law in all respects than I do. I made this observation recently and some of the American press, in an article, made up the whole article, read it as a criticism of the American game of golf. I am sorry to say that I considered America's methods of golfing as unimpeachable."

"I accused no one of unimpeachable conduct, but I said I believed Americans played in stricter accord with the letter of the law than we do. That belief is American golfing, and I am sure that Americans are a man who is well acquainted with the best of golf, both here and there, and who would not be so easily misled by a newspaper article as to believe that I was in possession of both sides in all that have been said in contradiction of my statement."

It is rather quaint to notice that, in the same article, Mr. Hutchinson admits that to play by strict rule is the only way.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS OPEN NOVEL COMPETITIONS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—A competition opened by two Paris newspapers, the *Matin* and the *Journal*, to find treasures in the shape of medals and tubes containing sums of money, is becoming a perfect craze. Thousands throng the public parks and squares and devastate the flower beds in search of the treasures.

There was a riot in front of one office on Sunday, a crowd declaring that a man who had found a treasure was really an emissary of the devil.

The *Petit Parisien* offers of \$50,000 in prizes to persons who guessed number and weight of grains of wheat in bottle permitted a smart Parisian to net a nice sum by hiring out for 50 centimes a bottle which he declared was similar to the *Petit Parisien's* bottle.

OVERHEAD TROLLEY IS ENCRANCHING IN PARIS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Encroachments of the overhead trolley in Paris promise to increase in spite of popular protests. The demand by the omnibus company for almost a general franchise has been answered by a special committee of the City Council, which in principle draws the line against trolleys entering the center of the city, but concedes permission to come well within the city limits. The Council itself, however, may veto it.

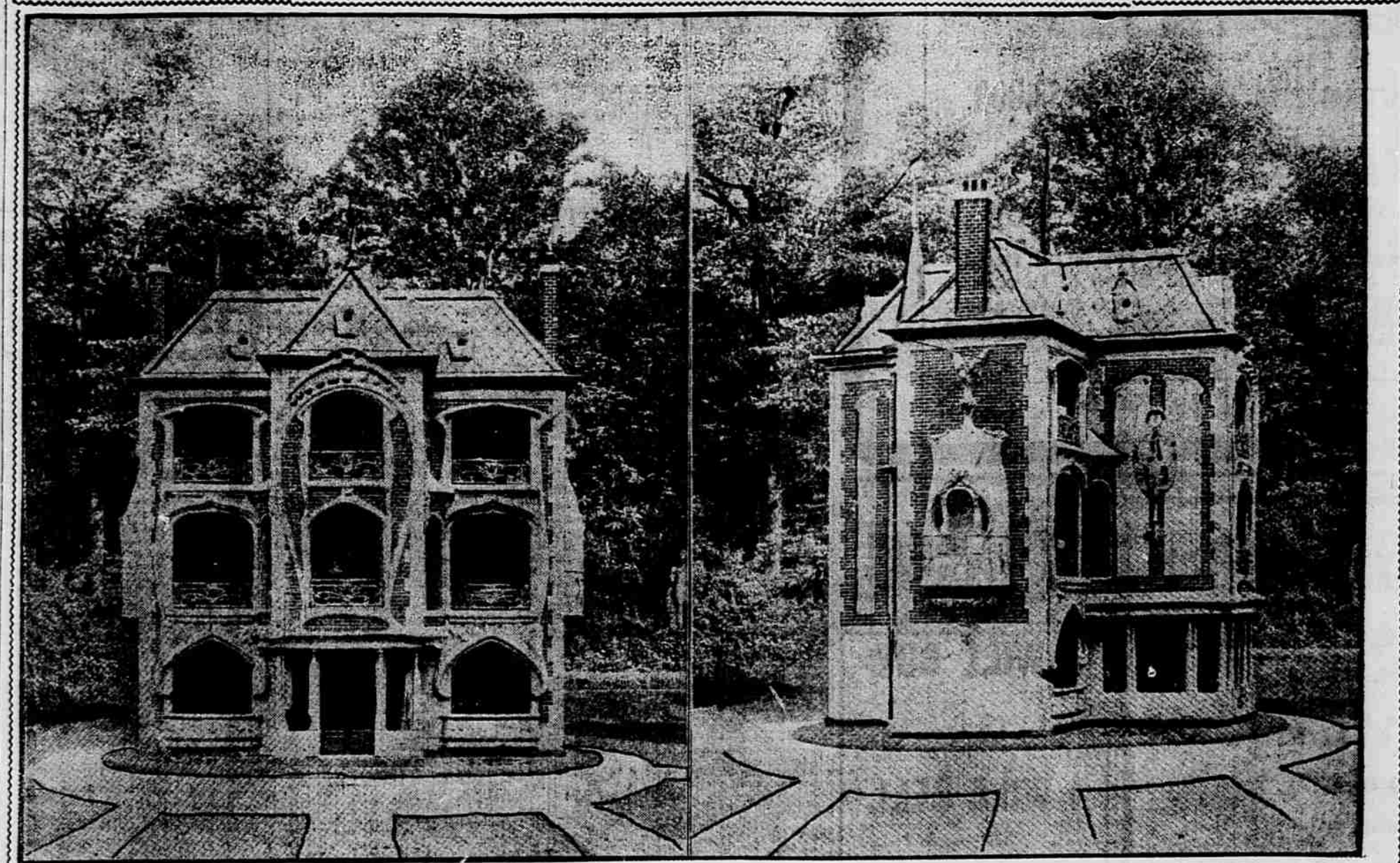
One overhead trolley already is in operation in the Rue Du Quatre Septembre, near the opera. A temporary franchise was obtained, but, as usual in such cases, it probably will remain indefinitely.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXAMINES SANTOS-DUMONT NO. 10.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—M. Santos Dumont has had a busy week. Monday he received a visit from the Archduke Leopold Salvator, who is an enthusiastic aeronaut, and Wednesday the Minister of War sent Captain Hirschauer and a board of officers to examine the Santos Dumont No. 10 from the point of view of the service it could render in time of war.

M. Santos Dumont has been out in a world of trouble since a rope several times the size of the one he used for his balloon was broken, and he was unable to make a flight.

THIS REVOLVING HOUSE CAN FOLLOW THE SUNSHINE IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH.



THE POSITION OF THE HOUSE AT 11 A. M. THE POSITION OF THE HOUSE AT 5 P. M. A Parisian architect, M. Eugene Petit, has devised a house, revolving on a central pivot, which can be turned mechanically so as to follow the sun. These buildings are extensively used for the sun-cure. The principle is that of the turn-table. Two men can easily effect the movement. The introduction of water, gas, and electricity is ingeniously contrived.

OUR DELIGHTED WITH ASSIGNMENT.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES LONG HAS WANTED TO COME HERE.

ANTICIPATES EASY WORK.

Relations Between Two Nations So Amicable He Anticipates No Difficulties Serving His Government.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to Spain, who was recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, has been interviewed to-day by a correspondent of the Associated Press at the British Embassy here. Concerning his appointment to Washington, Sir Henry said:

"I confess it was somewhat of a surprise, though certainly a pleasant one. I had no intimation of it until I received an inquiry from the Foreign Office asking if I would go, to which I immediately replied in the affirmative. I am delighted to go to America, which I have long admired and have been anxious to visit. The leading American statesmen are only known to me by reputation, so I have yet to acquaint myself with American men and affairs."

When asked what line of policy he would follow, the Ambassador answered: "That is difficult to answer, owing to my unacquaintance with the country, but naturally I shall follow the lines laid down by the Foreign Office and British interests. Regarding the difficulties of my new position, I am much reassured, for I will not be very far, perhaps less than at Madrid, owing to the long period of pending international questions here."

HAS NO FEAR OF FRICTION.

"The relations between the United States and Great Britain are most cordial, there being no serious litigation pending between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, and I am personally convinced that Great Britain will use every endeavor to avoid causes for friction, as made evident by the submission of the Alaska questions to arbitration. The political horizon, being therefore cloudless, I imagine my part at Washington will be social rather than diplomatic."

Questioned concerning Spain, the Ambassador said:

"I confess that I leave here with regret. The society is charming and I have made many friends. I came to Madrid somewhat prejudiced by what I had heard of Spanish pride and Castilian haughtiness, but I am now much reassured, for I see that this was pure fiction. My official relations have been easy and agreeable."

"Spain is wisely devoting her chief attention to financial reorganization. The questions of the army and navy and foreign relations will come afterwards. The last named is much simplified by the rapprochement between France and Great Britain, and the seeming understanding between those Powers concerning Northern Africa and the Mediterranean. This is likely to facilitate the relations of Spain with both countries, which gives me great satisfaction, owing to my earnest sympathy and admiration for Spain."

RECOVERS FROM DRUGGIST WHO SOLD WIFE MORPHINE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—After being happily married fifteen years, M. Primeaux noticed a curious change in his wife, who seemed to become indifferent to everything. He watched her and found

she was a morphomaniac, and that M. Beaulieu, a neighboring chemist, was supplying her with the drug without a prescription.

M. Primeaux prosecuted M. Beaulieu and the Police Court made the chemist in fine of \$20 and \$1,000 damages, holding that supplying the drug without the prescription was a criminal offense.

PROSPECT OF FIGHT FOR CHANCELLORSHIP PASSED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—There was for some time the prospect of a pretty fight between Lord Rosebery and Lord Goschen for the chancellorship of Oxford University, which was made vacant by the death of Marquis Salisbury.

Lord Goschen received the nomination some time ago, but his candidacy did not meet with the entire approval of the electoral body, which consists of all the members of the convention, at it was claimed that, despite his intellectual gifts and financial achievements, he was emphatically not a representative Oxford man. Then Lord Rosebery received a nomination, and although contested, the election in academic circles was deprecated.

Supporters of both candidates seemed willing to back down. Suspension was relieved by Lord Rosebery himself on Thursday, declining the nomination. Not for more than sixty years had there been a contested election for the chancellorship of Oxford University. The contest was a historic struggle at the latter university in 1847, when Lord Bunsell almost defeated the Prince Consort, left scars which took a long time to heal.

FRENCH LETTER POSTAGE IS TO BE REDUCED SOON.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—It may not be long before French internal postage in letters will cost only 2 centimes. A bill has been introduced by M. Roger Balthus in the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs claimed that it was impossible to introduce the reform, as it would create a considerable deficit in the budget.

The committee decided to take the reform into consideration and the question has been voted upon. It is proposed to begin by applying the reforms in letters within the same department and to extend the improvement later on all over France.

FATHER PREVENTS GIRL FROM MARRYING NEGRO.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—"I forbid the banns," was heard in a church in Wales last Sunday when the usual announcement of a prospective marriage was being made from the pulpit. The person who interrupted this veto was a father of the girl who wished to wed a negro, who is a negro.

The father objected to her marrying a negro, particularly as she is only 14 years old. The vicar of the parish held the objection to be valid.

NICE SEASON PROMISES TO BE UNUSUALLY GLAY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Nice, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—With the extensive improvements that have been carried out during the summer in the way of street widening and the installation of electric light and the fact also that some hotels already are full, the Nice season is likely to be one of the best on record. Many habitual residents are installed in apartments and hotels, including Mr. and Mrs. John B. Warden of Philadelphia, who rented the villa Douglas last year and are now stopping at the Hotel des Anglaises.

FRENCH TOY BULLDOGS ARE THE FASHION NOW.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Fashions in dogs, like fashions in everything in which women are interested, change rapidly. Consequently it is no wonder that even in the last few weeks one finds a new canine claimant for feminine favor. A short time ago Japanese pugs were all the rage, and before them

little Belgian griffons, chows and Schipperkes.

More recently, according to a well-known dog fancier, French toy bulldogs are all the rage, and there is such a demand that prices have gone as high as £200 sterling.

Now that the fashion of carrying arm dogs, as in the days of Charles II., has been revived by a leading London actress, the Cuban poodle, which, from the point of view of size, is desirable for that purpose, has been introduced. There is quite a demand for them, but there are only a few specimens in this country. The severity of the dog regulations will cause some time to elapse before those emigrants from the Pearl of the Antilles will be found here in anything like a large number.

BURGOYNE'S COLORS TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The historic colors of the First Shropshire Light Infantry, which 125 years ago were borne by Burgoyne's invading army down through Northern New York, are to be sold at public auction. The city of Edinburgh presented them to the regiment, which was then the Fifty-third, in 1774, and after the outbreak of hostilities they crossed the Atlantic, where the regiment took part in the relief of Quebec.

At the battle of Plunderosa, three of its companies were captured on Lake George, where Burgoyne surrendered. It is related of one of the officers of the Fifty-third that in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans they cut the colors from their poles and wrapped them around his person.

Anyhow, on being replaced by new colors, on the regiment's return to England in 1795, the old banner, following the custom, became the property of the regiment's Colonel, and has since remained at Legie Elphinstone, in Aberdeenshire. Some little indignation is expressed that the regimental colors should come under the hammer, especially as they are colors with such a history.

AMERICANS REMINDED OF DEBT OF DISHONOR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—In addition to the famous "Goode Friend, for Jesus' Sake, Forbear" inscription, which the 22,000 pilgrims have read on Shakespeare's tomb, there is another inscription in the church at Stratford-on-Avon, directed especially to transatlantic admirers of the great poet.

On a large card which greets the eye of a person entering the church is the following, in bold type: "The attention of American visitors is asked to the fact that the sum of 100 pounds is still due to the artists, Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne, on which is inscribed 'The Gift of America to Shakespeare's Church.'"

The window referred to was erected eighty years ago and unveiled by Ambassador Bayard, and a native of Stratford. With two dogs he recently took a train for Guinepoule. Another traveler entered, and, seeing the canines, remarked: "Hub, it seems we are going to travel in a kennel, since there are two dogs here."

"Three; there'll be three if you remain," retorted M. Adam.

The other lifted his hat, but the novelist landed first, not once, but twice, on the cheek and chin. After a long hearing M. Adam was acquitted.

NOVELIST RETALIATES WITH QUIP AND FIST.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Paul Adam, a novelist, appeared in a police court this week charged with assault.

With two dogs he recently took a train for Guinepoule. Another traveler entered, and, seeing the canines, remarked: "Hub, it seems we are going to travel in a kennel, since there are two dogs here."

"Three; there'll be three if you remain," retorted M. Adam.

The other lifted his hat, but the novelist landed first, not once, but twice, on the cheek and chin. After a long hearing M. Adam was acquitted.

FAIRS CHALLENGES TENNIS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Peter Latham, for a long time the professional tennis champion of the world, has been challenged by Fairs, well known in the sporting world as "Punch" Fairs, of the Princes' Club. The match is for the championship and £250 a side, and will be played next spring on the new court at Brighton.

Latham, of course, is well known in America, as is "Punch" also, having been over there and having been taken to the Tivoli by Mr. T. Sufferin' Todd.

His backers, who are numerous, believe he has a good chance. In the games he has played lately he has shown remarkable form. In games with Latham, Fairs, with an allowance of fifteen, with easily defeated the champion. The contest promises the most interesting event in the tennis world in several years.

PROVES THAT SHAKESPEARE PLAYS CAN BE MADE TO PAY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Notwithstanding complaints of financial tightness, which one hears on every side, the theaters are doing a good business. No less than thirteen West End houses are playing two matinees a week, which is over here an obvious sign of prosperity. J. A. Barrie has three plays running, on which he draws royalties estimated to amount to 1500 weekly. Mr. Pinero is making money with "Lobby" and Haddon Chambers' "Golden Silence," which did not altogether please the critics at the first production, has already approached its fifth performance.

"Richard III." at His Majesty's Theater, reached the half-century mark Wednesday night. This is believed to be the record run for this Shakespearean play, which had not been very frequently presented prior to Beerholm Tree's production. Costly as this was, I understand the income of the play has been a clear profit, as "Richard III." is expected to keep on the boards till after Christmas.

It is evident that Beerholm Tree has a sound money with "Lobby" and Haddon Chambers' "Golden Silence," which did not altogether please the critics at the first production, has already approached its fifth performance.

COWS YIELD MOST MILK TO THOSE WHOM THEY LIKE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—If you want your cow to yield milk of the best quality, and the greatest quantity, you have only to treat her kindly. This is the sum and substance of a discovery made by the staff of the County Technical College, at Chelmsford. The cow is a very nervous animal, and very susceptible to kind or harsh treatment. Both the amount and quality of the milk she gives depends on her preference for persons with whom she has to deal.

Following up this theory, a rigorous experiment was tried at a farm in Essex. Four cows were tried with four different milkers. The favored milker was honored with nearly nineteen pounds weight of milk one morning, while another less favored got only a trifle more than fifteen pounds. The next morning another cow increased in supply, as well as in quality, with a change of milkers.

"BABY PART" IS PARIS'S LATEST AMUSEMENT-FAD.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The latest fad for amusement at social gatherings in Paris is a baby party. A man is dressed in a baby cap and long apron and furnished with a feeding bottle, which is advantageously filled with something stronger than milk. He is faced by a lady disguised as a nurse, who proceeds to chide the naughty infant until he becomes good and is rewarded with a stick of barley sugar. The game affords much amusement to the onlookers and is much in favor.

ALFONSO OF SPAIN TO BE PARIS'S NEXT ROYAL GUEST.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The next royal visit to Paris will be that of the young King Alfonso of Spain. The Spanish Embassy, the Marques Del Muni, who recently returned from the Villa Anglet, where he passed the summer, has already had a conference with M. Delcasse at the Quai D'Orsay, and the visit to Paris has been fixed for May next.

It is stated that King Alfonso will later visit in succession London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

DANISH STATUE TO SHAKESPEARE.

It Is Work of Louis Hasselriis, Who Has Model in His Studio at Rome.

IS RUGGED AND MASTERLY.

It Will Soon Be Unveiled at Elsinore, on the Ramparts of Old Kronborg Castle.

London, Oct. 31.—A. D. 1903, the coronation year of King Edward VII. and the former Danish Princess Queen Alexandra, coincides with the three hundredth anniversary of the year in which Shakespeare wrote the greatest play in the English language. And it is highly probable that in the year 1603 Shakespeare, being in the first production of the play, conceived the idea of giving "Hamlet" to the world because the Danish-born Princess Anna had just ascended the throne of England.

So the play, with a Danish hero, would be sure of royal patronage and that of the people of that day's fashion who sneezed when the court took snuff.

There is an extra and peculiar appropriateness in the approaching dedication of the memorial statue to Shakespeare which will be unveiled at Elsinore, on the ancient ramparts of Kronborg Castle, at a date as near as possible to the anniversary of the first production of the play.

The statue is the work of the Danish sculptor, Louis Hasselriis, and the plaster model is now in his studio in Rome awaiting its final perpetuation in bronze.

It is interesting to trace the birth of the feeling which first prompted the principal residents of Elsinore and the Englishmen residing there to promote the erection of this statue.

They appreciated from the start the world-wide breadth of the influence of Shakespeare's masterpiece, and yet realized in the inevitable and welcome prospect of the statue the world over a priety of its tangible recognition on Danish soil.

"Considering," said their first circular letter projecting the scheme, "the great influence which the tragedy of 'Hamlet' has had on the minds of even the greatest poets and philosophers during three centuries, we entertain the hope that our entire spoken and written literature, and near among foreigners and Danes—and perhaps not least among those who with full intelligence can read his works in the original tongue."

There are many instances of the erection of statues far from the birth lands of famous men, who have delighted and enriched the world by their works. Shakespeare is already represented in Paris, Vienna, and many American cities; Goethe in Vienna, Linnaeus in Antwerp and in Palermo, Thorwaldsen in Rome and in New York, Hans Christian Andersen in Chicago and Dante in Berlin.

But this erection of a statue of Shakespeare on the very scene of his and the world's greatest play is the outcome of a happy thought as ever inspired the perpetuation of a great man's memory.

RELIGIOUS WAR IS NOT YET ORDERED.

New Law on Education to Be Enacted to Deal With Congregations in New Guise.

ARTICLE SEVEN IS REVISED.

Jules Ferry's Proposition of a Quarter Century Ago May Be Passed at Present Session.

(BY J. CORNELI.)

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Conflict with the religious congregations is not yet ended. The law which dissolved them will lead to a new law on education because the majority of the religious schools, which belong to powerful orders, have been reopened under the direction of teachers provided with secularization papers, the sincerity of which for that matter is disputed with some reason.

There is thus taking place in this Republic something analogous and even entirely similar to what took place twenty-five years ago—a quarter of a century ago. At that time Jules Ferry was in power. He framed a law on education which contained the famous article VII, the article VII forbidding religious congregations to teach. This was rejected, and Jules Ferry applied to their refusal to pass it by the decrees of March 31, which dissolved the congregations.

This is the same question to-day, with this difference: That the decrees of March 31, dissolving the congregations, have been replaced by the associations law. This law appearing to be faulty and incomplete, is going to be strengthened by a law on education, whose chief provision will be article VII, that is to say, a prohibition of teaching aimed at the congregation.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Thus, after twenty-five years, we have fallen back upon article VII, and no one can foresee that we shall ever get out of it.

In fact, there are two bills against non-State education. One bill has been introduced by M. Chaurin, Minister of Public Instruction, who is satisfied with imposing on private teachers the same university requirements as those imposed on teachers paid by the State. Opposed to this bill there is another, proposed by a Senator named Theard, which is supported by a Senate committee. This bill obliges private institutions to have Government authorization and, consequently, forms a sort of disguised monopoly by the State.

Now, one section of the Republican groups in the Senate favors Chaurin's bill, while another section prefers that of M. Theard. Neither of the two bills, however, is likely to be adopted by the Chamber or Clerical party, by skillful maneuvering, may cause both bills to fail.

There is thus the danger that there has been already talk of postponing this unsolvable question. Unfortunately, to postpone is not to solve the problem.

The law distillers are almost in the same situation as the religious orders. Law distillers who transform their vineyards into alcohol, or their crop of fruit for their personal use and for their own consumption.

STATE LOSES MILLIONS.

As a matter of fact, these law distillers almost always defraud the state, either by adding to what they harvest other substances, or by selling under cover this alcohol, on which the state imposes a tax of 40 cents a quart, and which the law distiller, as well as his customers, thus evade.

The sum which the law distillers thus withhold from the state this year is estimated to be less than \$400,000. But the law distillers are like Notre Dame de Lourdes, they are everywhere. They are in Parliament very eager to defend them. These representatives bestirred themselves so actively that in order to have peace M. Rouvier promised them every possible consideration and allowance from the Government. Just now the law distillers are quiet, but the Catholics are not.

The principal event of the week has been a riot, which took place on Thursday at the Housse du Travail. Workmen belonging to the Food Section met there to demand the suppression of municipal employment bureaus and, while the Minister in the Chamber of Deputies was introducing a bill for the suppression of the employment bureaus, the laborers made an onset with sticks and knives on the police who were keeping order in the street and wounded thirty-three policemen. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

REPORT OF LORD ROBERTS'S RESIGNATION IS DENIED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Rumors that Lord Roberts had resigned the command in chief were current at the clubs during the week. It was said that, in addition to the fact already mentioned in these dispatches, that Mr. Bromley Davenport, Financial Secretary of the War Office, was persona non grata to Lord Roberts, that he was keeping his quarters at Mall had produced much perturbation, and that it was at least very doubtful if Lord Roberts would continue to hold his position under the new condition of affairs.

A published report that Lord Roberts already had tendered his resignation, however, was declared to be devoid of foundation.

AMERICAN WOMEN SAY PARIS CLIMATE RUINS THEIR HAIR.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Is the climate of Paris detrimental to the hair of Americans? This is a question asked by many American women who recently arrived in Paris. In a letter to the press, Miss Julia Kennet calls attention to the fact that her hair has been falling out mysteriously since her arrival. Others make similar complaints, saying that bunches of hair fall out every morning and asking the public for remedies.

Others complain among them Miss Helen Rodolph of Chicago, that their hair turns crisp and dry. What is wrong with the climate of Paris? they ask.

DAUGHTER OF FRANCE'S LATE PRESIDENT TO WED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The banns were published this week for the marriage of Mlle. Lucie Rose Faure, daughter of the late President of the Republic, and M. Pierre Gayon, a fellow of the Université de Paris. Since her father's death Mlle. Lucie has devoted herself to collaborating in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, where she met her future husband, who has written works on Leo XIII, the Vatican, Italy and religious questions, and has acquired a reputation as a deep thinker. His father was a professor at Saint Cyr, the West Point Academy of France.